

## § 404.290

## 20 CFR Ch. III (4-1-11 Edition)

amount which we had computed to take into account your monthly pension.

(c) *After your death.* If one or more survivors are entitled to benefits after your death, we will recompute the primary insurance amount as though it had never been affected by your entitlement to a monthly pension based in whole or in part on noncovered employment.

[52 FR 47918, Dec. 17, 1987]

### RECALCULATIONS OF PRIMARY INSURANCE AMOUNTS

#### § 404.290 Recalculations.

(a) Your primary insurance amount may be “recalculated” in certain instances. When we recalculate your primary amount, we refigure it under the same method we used in the first computation by taking into account—

(1) Earnings (including compensation for railroad service) incorrectly included or excluded in the first computation;

(2) Special deemed earnings credits including credits for military service (see subpart N of this part) and for individuals interned during World War II (see subpart K of this part), not available at the time of the first computation;

(3) Correction of clerical or mathematical errors; or

(4) Other miscellaneous changes in status.

(b) Unlike recomputations, which may only serve to increase your primary insurance amount, recalculations may serve to either increase or reduce it.

#### APPENDIXES TO SUBPART C OF PART 404—NOTE

The following appendices contain data that are needed in computing primary insurance amounts. Appendix I contains *average of the total wages* figures, which we use to *index* a worker's earnings for purposes of computing his or her average indexed monthly earnings. Appendix II contains benefit formulas which we apply to a worker's average indexed monthly earnings to find his or her primary insurance amount. Appendix III contains the benefit table we use to find a worker's primary insurance amount from his or her average monthly wage. We use the figures in appendix IV to find your years of coverage for

years after 1950 for purposes of your special minimum primary insurance amount. Appendix V contains the table for computing the special minimum primary insurance amount. Appendix VI is a table of the percentage increases in primary insurance amounts since 1978. Appendix VII is a table of the *old-law* contribution and benefit base that would have been effective under the Social Security Act without enactment of the 1977 amendments.

The figures in the appendices are by law automatically adjusted each year. We are required to announce the changes through timely publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The only exception to the requirement of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER is the update of benefit amounts shown in appendix III. We update the benefit amounts for payment purposes but are not required by law to publish this extensive table in the FEDERAL REGISTER. We have not updated the table in appendix III, but the introductory paragraphs at appendix III explain how you can compute the current benefit amount.

When we publish the figures in the FEDERAL REGISTER, we do not change every one of these figures. Instead, we provide new ones for each year that passes. We continue to use the old ones for various computation purposes, as the regulations show. Most of the new figures for these appendices are required by law to be published by November 1 of each year. Notice of automatic cost-of-living increases in primary insurance amounts is required to be published within 45 days of the end of the applicable measuring period for the increase (see §§ 404.274 and 404.276). In effect, publication is required within 45 days of the end of the third calendar quarter of any year in which there is to be an automatic cost-of-living increase.

We begin to use the new data in computing primary insurance amounts as soon as required by law, even before we periodically update these appendices. If the data you need to find your primary insurance amount have not yet been included in the appendices, you may find the figures in the FEDERAL REGISTER on or about November 1.

[52 FR 8247, Mar. 17, 1987]

#### APPENDIX I TO SUBPART C OF PART 404— AVERAGE OF THE TOTAL WAGES FOR YEARS AFTER 1950

*Explanation:* We use these figures to index your social security earnings (as described in § 404.211) for purposes of computing your average indexed monthly earnings.

Calendar year	Average of the total wages
1951 .....	\$2,799.16
1952 .....	2,973.32
1953 .....	3,139.44

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Calendar year	Average of the total wages
1954 .....	3,155.64
1955 .....	3,301.44
1956 .....	3,532.36
1957 .....	3,641.72
1958 .....	3,673.80
1959 .....	3,855.80
1960 .....	4,007.12
1961 .....	4,086.76
1962 .....	4,291.40
1963 .....	4,396.64
1964 .....	4,576.32
1965 .....	4,658.72
1966 .....	4,938.36
1967 .....	5,213.44
1968 .....	5,571.76
1969 .....	5,893.76
1970 .....	6,186.24
1971 .....	6,497.08
1972 .....	7,133.80
1973 .....	7,580.16
1974 .....	8,030.76
1975 .....	8,630.92
1976 .....	9,226.48
1977 .....	9,779.44
1978 .....	10,556.03
1979 .....	11,479.46
1980 .....	12,513.46
1981 .....	13,773.10
1982 .....	14,531.34
1983 .....	15,239.24
1984 .....	16,135.07
1985 .....	16,822.51
1986 .....	17,321.82
1987 .....	18,426.51
1988 .....	19,334.04
1989 .....	20,099.55
1990 .....	21,027.98

[47 FR 30734, July 15, 1982, as amended at 52 FR 8247, Mar. 17, 1987; 57 FR 44096, Sept. 24, 1992]

### APPENDIX II TO SUBPART C OF PART 404—BENEFIT FORMULAS USED WITH AVERAGE INDEXED MONTHLY EARNINGS

As explained in §404.212, we use one of the formulas below to compute your primary insurance amount from your average indexed monthly earnings (AIME). To select the appropriate formula, we find in the left-hand column the year after 1978 in which you reach age 62, or become disabled, or die before age 62. The benefit formula to be used in computing your primary insurance amount is on the same line in the right-hand columns. For example, if you reach age 62 or become disabled or die before age 62 in 1979, then we compute 90 percent of the first \$180 of AIME, 32 percent of the next \$905 of AIME, and 15 percent of AIME over \$1,085. After we figure your amount for each step in the formula, we add the amounts. If the total is not already a multiple of \$0.10, we round the total as follows:

(1) For computations using the benefit formulas in effect for 1979 through 1982, we

round the total upward to the nearest \$0.10, and

(2) For computations using the benefit formulas in effect for 1983 and later, we round the total downward to the nearest \$0.10.

### BENEFIT FORMULAS

Year you reach age 62 <sup>1</sup>	90 percent of the first—	plus 32 percent of the next—	plus 15 percent of AIME over—
1979 .....	\$180	\$905	\$1,085
1980 .....	194	977	1,171
1981 .....	211	1,063	1,274
1982 .....	230	1,158	1,388
1983 .....	254	1,274	1,528
1984 .....	267	1,345	1,612
1985 .....	280	1,411	1,691
1986 .....	297	1,493	1,790
1987 .....	310	1,556	1,866
1988 .....	319	1,603	1,922
1989 .....	339	1,705	2,044
1990 .....	356	1,789	2,145
1991 .....	370	1,860	2,230
1992 .....	387	1,946	2,333

<sup>1</sup> Or become disabled or die before age 62.

[57 FR 44096, Sept. 24, 1992; 57 FR 45878, Oct. 5, 1992]

### APPENDIX III TO SUBPART C OF PART 404—BENEFIT TABLE

This benefit table shows primary insurance amounts and maximum family benefits in effect in December 1978 based on cost-of-living increases which became effective for June 1978. (See §404.403 for information on maximum family benefits.) You will also be able to find primary insurance amounts for an individual whose entitlement began in the period June 1977 through May 1978.

The benefit table in effect in December 1978 had a minimum primary insurance amount of \$121.80. As explained in §404.222(b), certain workers eligible, or who died without having been eligible, before 1982 had their benefit computed from this table. However, the minimum benefit provision was repealed for other workers by the 1981 amendments to the Act (the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, Pub. L. 97-35 as modified by Pub. L. 97-123). As a result, this benefit table includes a downward extension from the former minimum of \$121.80 to the lowest primary insurance amount now possible. The extension is calculated as follows. For each single dollar of average monthly wage in the benefit table, the primary insurance amount shown for December 1978 is \$121.80 multiplied by the ratio of that average monthly wage to \$76. The upper limit of each primary insurance benefit range in column I of the table is \$16.20 multiplied by the ratio of the average monthly wage in column III of the table to \$76. The maximum family benefit is 150 percent of the corresponding primary insurance amount.